

# Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol 2, No. 84

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN., JUNE 30, 1887.—SIX PAGES.

Price Five Cents

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**Dominion Lands**

**SPEECHES OF MESSES. PER-  
LEY AND DAVIN.**

On amendments proposed to the  
Dominion Lands Act, Mr. W. D.  
Perley, M. P. for East Assiniboia,  
said:

I will claim the attention of the  
House on this subject. I generally  
keep my seat when anything which  
does not affect the Northwest is at  
stake, but I claim the indulgence  
of the House for a few moments as  
this is a matter which affects my  
country. You have heard the very  
able speech of my two legal friends  
from that country, but they are not  
farmers, as was stated on a former  
occasion. I am a farmer; I have  
always been a farmer, and am  
farming now; and, knowing that  
country as I do, having lived in it  
four years—I am speaking now of  
the Northwest Territories more par-  
ticularly, and not of Manitoba—I  
say that 160 acres is not enough for  
a farmer in that country. Our  
great misfortune does not lie in the  
fact that our land has been too dear,  
or that the land regulations have  
been too severe, but that our climate  
has not been so good this last two  
or three years as we could desire.  
We have suffered both from frost  
and drought, and the country that  
we expected would be a great grain-  
growing country, and that everyone  
expected they could raise wheat in,  
to such an extent that they would  
get rich by it, has proved by experi-  
ence, be bitter experience to most  
of those who are there, that that  
will not do in the Northwest, and  
that it is necessary to adopt a system  
of mixed farming—that a farmer there  
must have his cows, and his pigs,  
and his poultry, and that he must  
not put all his eggs in one basket.  
In that country the grass does not  
grow so abundantly—though it is  
very luxuriant—and it takes a larger  
area of land to pasture a cow than  
it does in other parts of the world,  
at least in the eastern Provinces.  
The cow will be much better and  
much fatter if she gets enough pas-  
ture, but it takes more pasture for a  
cow. I say that 160 acres is not  
enough for a farm in that country.  
Less than 320 acres is useless. I  
would not take 160 acres if you  
gave it to me. I would rather pay  
for 320 acres, because my life on  
160 acres would be misery and  
starvation, while with 320 acres I  
could carry on a system of mixed  
farming and could manage to live.  
I think the policy of taking away  
the preemption from a farmer, because  
he fails to make his payment at the  
end of six months, is a bad policy—  
a policy which will result in ruin  
to the farmers in the North-  
west. Of course the case is differ-  
ent in Manitoba. There they have  
large lakes and more rainfall, and  
more moisture than we have in the  
western country, and we require  
more land because the same quantity  
of land will not answer the same  
purpose. I claim that in amending  
the law, the Government should  
give us the opportunity to pay for  
the preemption on an extended time.  
In the first place it should be re-  
duced in price. The farmers have  
suffered and have had a great deal  
in the last three years in testing  
that country. It has been an ex-  
periment. There have been two  
classes, or even three, who have  
gone to that country. The Govern-  
ment, who went there first, built  
the railway, and promised us that  
that land was going to be a land  
flowing with milk and honey, and  
that it would be happy lanes to  
millions of people, and they have  
been disappointed. The farmers who  
went there with glowing expectations  
of what he was going to achieve in  
that country, has also suffered.

But who have suffered really? It  
is not the Government, who are  
but the guardians of the people's  
interests, but it is the individual  
who has gone there and lost his  
time and his money. There are no  
more plucky, courageous and intel-  
ligent people in the country than  
the Northwest farmers. They are  
willing to stay there, and to try the  
matter still further. It astonished  
me, in going over that country so-  
liciting the votes of these people, to  
find men with the pluck and courage  
which they possess; and I think  
that, if hon. members could visit  
that country and see the hardship  
these people have to undergo, they  
would be willing to give them the  
land for nothing. I agree with my  
hon. friend from Marquette (Mr.  
Watson) that it would be much better  
for the Government, and much  
better for the Canadian Pacific  
Railway Company itself, to give the  
land for nothing and open up those  
lands, because the traffic they would  
get from these men, in bringing in  
the goods they require and taking  
out their produce, would more than  
double the value of the land. I  
want to come to another point,  
which is of great importance. We  
are deficient in rainfall. It is no  
use going into the history of the  
country. You all understand that,  
perhaps, much better than I do,  
but in the western portion of the  
Territories we are very deficient in  
rainfall, and when you get beyond  
a certain limit, it is only fit for  
grazing land. As far as Regina it  
is a good country, but we are de-  
ficient in timber, and I propose that  
Government should accept from the  
farmers the payment for their  
preemptions by tree culture. That  
would be a benefit, not only to the  
farmers and to the settlement of that  
country, but to the whole of Canada,  
because every man in Canada is in-  
terested in the prosperity of the North-  
west; and while a poor man has not  
enough to pay for his preemptions,  
he cannot do this sort of thing. That  
is why hundreds of men are  
asking for a second homestead, be-  
cause they cannot pay for their  
preemptions, and they want some  
land on which to pasture their  
cattle. They are proposing to take  
their cattle to the hay section and  
to move and change their stock  
twice a year. I know people in  
my district have gone fifty miles in  
the winter with their cattle, and  
have returned to their farms in the  
summer, and are there now. This  
proves that 160 acres are not  
enough. I think it is very impor-  
tant that this matter should be seri-  
ously dealt with, and I suggest that  
a very great change be made in the  
payment of preemptions. The idea  
of taking a farmer's preemption  
away from him because he cannot  
pay for it at the end of six months  
will be disastrous in that country,  
and I hope the Government will  
reconsider that matter. If a farmer  
who has been four years there, with  
a preemption to pasture his cattle  
on, while he has the other quarter  
section to cultivate as a farm, can-  
not find the money for his preem-  
ption, what must be the prospect  
for the future? There is another mat-  
ter to which I desire to call your  
attention. My hon. friend from  
West Assiniboia (Mr. Davin) drop-  
ped one suggestion which I think be-  
nevolent. I have not come to court  
the favors of the Government more  
than I ought to do. The Govern-  
ment have not undertaken to force  
me, nor to direct me in any way.  
I have consulted with the Minister  
of the Interior, I consulted with him  
yesterday in company with my hon.  
associate here, and I think when the  
hon. member states "I do not know  
how we feel now," or "what  
influence has been brought to bear  
upon us with reference to this vote,"  
he went a little out of the way to

cast reflections upon us, and I am  
not here to take it from him or any  
other man. I say the Government  
have not undertaken to force us. I  
am not under obligation to any of  
them. I am here to do what is right,  
regardless of him or any other man,  
and that is the motive which actua-  
tes me in this matter.

Mr. Davin, M. P. for West As-  
siniboia, said:

Before you leave the Chair, I  
wish to say a few words on the  
general scope of this Bill, which I  
think will facilitate our work in  
committee. I have studied the  
Bill very carefully, and have come  
to the conclusion that it would not  
satisfy the people of the Northwest.  
It fails from the point of justice  
and from the point of view of policy;  
and if I make a few remarks that  
will lead the House on both sides to  
look into the Bill, I think that we  
may, in committee, after all, share  
such a measure out of it that it will  
be effective for all desirable pur-  
poses. Now, Sir, I lay down two  
propositions: I say, first, that the  
Bill fails from the point of justice;  
and I call the attention of my hon.  
friend the Minister of the Interior  
to argument on this head, the points  
in which, although we have met  
several times, I have not put before  
him, because they have not struck  
me on either occasion of our inter-  
view. The second homestead was  
established by the Act passed May  
25th, 1883. That clause is said to  
be permissive. I will not dwell on  
the question whether it was per-  
missive or not, because I believe—  
indeed, I think I can say with au-  
thority, from having conversed with  
the hon. gentleman on the subject—  
I believe the Minister of Interior  
would not like to have it supposed  
that the Government would rest  
anything whatever on the permissive  
quality of that clause. But it may  
be said, in passing, that it would be  
a perfectly monstrous thing to put  
a clause in this Bill of a permissive  
character, as it would strike the eye  
of a lawyer, but which an agent  
could use in England, Ireland, Scot-  
land and Germany, and which  
would enable him to say to an intend-  
ing immigrant: You can have a  
second homestead; but when the  
man came out here, he should be  
told: You can have a second  
homestead if the Minister of Interior  
wishes to give it to you. So I will  
assume that that clause must be  
considered to have established the  
right of any immigrant coming in  
here, after the passing of the Act  
on May 25th, 1883, to a second  
homestead, as soon as he had ful-  
filled the preconditions, viz., that  
he had made an entry for the home-  
stead and got his patent. Now,  
Sir, what happened? On June  
2nd, 1886, you passed an Act which  
abolished second homesteads. The  
second homestead clause was in ex-  
istence three years and a few days,  
about the period within which it  
was absolutely necessary, under the  
provisions of the Act before it was re-  
pealed, to fulfill the conditions which  
would enable a man to get a second  
homestead. Therefore, persons who  
came into this country with what  
might be called a right to a second  
homestead, could not get it under  
the legislation of last year, and the  
only persons who could get homesteads  
are the very persons that  
went into the country never expect-  
ing to get them, prior to the Act of  
1883 having no right whatever to  
them. Looking at the fact that they  
went into the country before  
the passing of the Act of 1883, of  
course they are not in a position to  
say, as other men can say, who  
came in under the influence of  
that act: We came in here, and  
when we have performed the pre-  
conditions when we have had our  
homesteads completed, we cannot  
get a second homestead. It may

be said that those who have no title, no moral title, certainly, to a second homestead, can get one, whereas those who had a moral and legal right, prior to the Act of 1886, are deprived of it. I call the attention, especially, of the Minister of Interior to that point, because I think in that respect it clearly fails from the point of view of justice. Every immigrant who came in here in 1884, 1885, and in the spring of 1886, of course expected to be able to get a second homestead. I have letters here from fathers of families, from men of all sorts, who say they came here expecting to get that second homestead. Adopting June 2nd as a hard and fast line, could not fail to create a certain amount of discontent. Men who failed to get their homestead patented felt they had a grievance, and it is to meet that grievance alone that this Bill is proposed. Those persons who came in before the second homestead was established, but who had not got a recommendation for their patent on June 2nd, 1886, could not get the second homestead; but under this Bill they will obtain it. But those are persons who never came into this country with the inducement held out to them that they would get such a homestead. Take the men who came from England, from Scotland and from Ireland in 1884, 1885 and 1886, believing they would get a second homestead, that being part of the inducement held out to them—they find themselves left completely out in the cold. The Bill also fails from the point of view of policy. Of course, it is as important, as that it should be just, that this Bill should also be successful and acceptable to the people of the Northwest. If it is not acceptable to them and does not satisfy them, there will still be a sense of grievance; and what can fail to make a greater sense of grievance than that the men who came into the country with this allurement before their eyes and this motive playing on their wills, should be deprived of a second homestead, and see men who came into the country before the Act was passed, before the right to a second homestead was established, enjoying a second homestead? Thus, from the point of view of policy, the Bill, in its present form, will fail. I know it will be said that the second homestead was a bad policy. I grant that it was a bad policy and a mistake; but whose mistake and bad policy was it? It was our mistake and our bad policy. It was not the mistake of the Englishman, who, in 1884, on the Downs of Devon, met the emigrant agent, and learned from him that in this great liberal land, that in this paradise of the settlers, he could get a second homestead if he came here. It was not the mistake of the Scotchman, who, in 1885, met an emigrant agent who told him he could get a second homestead if he came here. We are the persons who are responsible for it, and we cannot turn round to these people, when they come here and ask for their second homestead, and say: "Ah, it was a bad policy." The man will reply: "I will keep you to your word." We can, of course, reply that "We are the Parliament, and while all over this country individuals and corporations can be kept to their word, we can, in successive Sessions, repudiate the responsibility undertaken in previous Sessions." So I consider that this Bill—and I have been looking over it since my last conversation with the Minister of the Interior, and I have had the honor of having had many conversations with him—will not be completely satisfied that it will fail from the point of view of justice and from the point of view of policy. It will not bear powder and shot for a moment when you bring the test of justice to it. I tell the House this: The people of the Northwest, if they will "pass" it, will be wiser if they know their opinion well—they will utterly repudiate the Bill. So much with respect to the second homestead question. I desire now to touch on another point. There are a number of persons in the Northwest who have been there four years, which have been lost

years, in which those who have gone with their little capital and their courage, have had their capital dissipated, and have nothing but their courage left. I am glad to say their courage still remains strong, and there are this year indications of a bountiful harvest. There you have as fine a class of settlers as ever inhabited any part of the world, who have, in the face of the greatest possible discouragement, in spite of failure after failure of crops, had year after bad year, in an expensive country to live in, never lost heart or hope, but, toiling on, left their families on their farms, and went into the towns to work, and on the railways to labor; and these men come to this House and say—what? Establish a policy for the future? No, nothing of the kind. They say: "We are sufferers; do something like justice to us. You cannot possibly put us in the same position we occupied when we came to this country, but do something like justice, in view of the sufferings we have endured." All they ask is this: That their families having lived on the farms, and, having cultivated the land, that should be accepted for cultivation purposes, and they should be entitled to their patents. My hon. friend from East Assiniboia (Mr. Perley) and myself, have presented, I suppose, some fifty or sixty petitions from every part of the large district of the Assiniboia, praying this House to make the change suggested in this Bill which, with great presumption, I presented to this House in the first week of this Parliament. It was shown to all my friends from the Northwest, and some of my friends from Manitoba. One or two of the dunces I inserted at their suggestion; I think there are only four clauses of my own there, and I know this, that the whole Bill met their approval at the time. How they now feel about it, or what influence may have operated in their minds, I really do not know; but I know this, that I am just as convinced of the need of carrying out the provisions of that Bill as I was when I left my prairie home and when I came from the people among whom I live, for whom I plead here, and with whose need I am acquainted. A short residence in Ottawa has in no way dulled my sense of what they need. I have made these few remarks with the hope of calling the attention of the Minister especially to an argument I had not previously placed before him, and also of calling the attention of the House to the Bill generally, so that when we go into committee we may possibly hope that we may see in this House what, in other days, was seen in Parliaments, what was seen in Parliaments, in the Parliaments with the best and noblest traditions—something like pliancy, something like that capacity for being convinced which the very idea of a Parliament implies, and without which a Parliament is a mockery.

#### EUROPEAN.

LONDON, June 27.—The papers this morning say the transactions in the Egyptian convention have reached a most acute and difficult stage. On one hand France threatens to break diplomatic relations with Turkey if the latter resumes its claims in regard to a protection of Oriental holy places. On the other hand Russia, if the convention is settled, demands a recognition in the direction of Fozzoun. The Porte, in dire dilemma, thereupon asks England, whether in the event of a ratification of the convention it can rely upon an effective fulfillment of promises regarding Cyprus mentioned in the convention. A reply from England has not been received yet and is anxiously waited for.

It is rumored that Russian troops are advancing towards Turkey from Rats. This, if true, is intended as a menace to the Sultan and a warning not to ratify the convention.

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## The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

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Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin. E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

### THE LEADER BILIOUS.

In THE PROGRESS of the 16th inst., we made a statement which at the time we believed to be true, but have since found we were mistaken. We stated that Mr. N. F. Davin, M. P. for West Assiniboia, had not contradicted a certain assertion made in an article copied into the columns of the Leader from the Medicine Hat Times, and therefore had accepted responsibility for the article. We find that Mr. Davin had contradicted the assertion by telegram from Ottawa, and in justice to him we make the amendment honorable as far as lies in our power. The fact of our having made the mistake does not, however, justify the half column of ruffianly blackguardism which the Leader showers upon our devoted head. Dr. Landarkin in the Dominion Parliament called Mr. Davin a "whipper snapper," but Dr. Landarkin made a mistake; that epithet does not properly apply to the Regina M. P., but it makes a close-fitting garment for the ill-bred scab Mr. Davin has tried to edit the Leader. His affection is only exceeded by his ignorance of "professional decency or common candor" about which he prates so glibly. A few weeks ago when we had occasion to criticise the Leader for attempting to introduce party politics into the recent election contest in Qu'Appelle for the Northwest Council, this classified editor became so enraged that he denied our soft impeachment, and denounced us in unmeasured terms for misrepresentation. We were challenged to quote from the columns of the Leader any paragraph that would prove our accusation. This we did without any difficulty, showing that the elegant creature had either forgotten what he had written a few weeks before, or was trying a bluff game. Having shown him up we looked in vain for the amende honorable, but he appears to be too closely allied to Darwin's origin of the species, to have enough of the man in him to acknowledge his error. Surely it is much worse for the editor of the Leader to forget what he had written a few weeks before, than for us to have overlooked an article appearing in the Leader.

The contortions of the Leader, when THE PROGRESS pays it attention, are most amusing. It lays itself open to attack, then when criticised, writhes in passionate frenzy, and when it has worked off some of its characteristic froth, no one is the worse but itself.

There is an unwarranted insinuation in the Leader in reference to our business methods, which it dare not follow up. It has to beg a glass house about itself to throw

stones. THE PROGRESS has been successful it is true, but by force of the hard work of its publisher. We have attracted to our office printing which the Leader could not do satisfactorily because of inferior workmanship, and the prices charged were not exorbitant. Can the Leader say as much about prices? If it can then it will be proper to "consider the means by which we have fattened our legs." It would be prudence for the Leader to hold its peace on that question.

The members of the Dominion Parliament representing the Northwest have been highly eulogized by the eastern papers for close attention to their duties while at Ottawa during the session just closed. They have all been characterized as men of sound common sense and ability possessing a large amount of individual independence.

### SENATOR SCHULTZ.

The Winnipeg Free Press pays the following compliment to the Senator Schultz:—"It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that we hear the name of Hon. Dr. Schultz conspicuously mentioned as the probable successor to the office. Dr. Schultz is a Manitoban amongst Manitobans; he has been identified with the country before Manitoba was; and is so closely associated with its history in times past, and for that matter up to the present, that his name must be as enduring as the province itself. When Dr. Schultz was more of a partisan than now we, in common with many others, found room for much fault-finding with him, latterly, however, that is not the case, rather the other way; there are few people in the province that entertain anything but kindly feeling for him, and his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba would be universally well received."

### CAPITAL CULLINGS.

Davis and Perley were in Montreal last week interviewing the Canadian Pacific authorities regarding railway rates and other matters.

It is stated on reliable authority that although Chapleau declined the Lieut. Governorship, his decision may not be final. After Chapleau wrote the letter of declination it was agreed to leave the question over till after prorogation, on the understanding that a settlement would be arrived at immediately afterward.

On Saturday a meeting of directors of the Regina and Long Lake railway was held at Ottawa, and an adjournment took place for a few days when contracts will be awarded. It is expected rails will be laid from Long Lake to the South Saskatchewan before next fall, and President Pugsley feels confident that the road will be built to Prince Albert and Battleford within another year.

A meeting of shareholders of the Northwest Central was held in Clemons' office Saturday. It is understood an arrangement was arrived at whereby at least fifty miles of the line will be built this summer. Contracts are expected to be signed in a few days. The meeting then adjourned temporarily in order to give several directors an opportunity of completing final arrangements with the Government.

### SIR JUSTICE CAMERON DEAD.

Toronto, Ont., June 26.—Chief Justice Sir M. C. Cameron died just before last midnight. He was born in Dundas, Ont., in 1822, was called to the Bar in 1849, made a Q. C. in 1863, entered Parliament in 1861; Ontario Legislature in 1867, leader of the Opposition in 1872; justice judge, Queen's Bench, 1878, Chief Justice, Common Pleas, 1884, was knighted this spring. He was a strong Conservative, and held office with Sandfield Macdonald. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

Critics of the conduct of the Mounted police, in relation to the recent murders of settlers in the Northwest, should remember some of the difficulties of the situation. Canadian settlers differ from their neighbors in the Western American Territories. They have not been educated by circumstances, even by recent circumstances, to the point of constant vigilance in the protection of their homes. They are not expert in the use of arms; lynch law is practically unknown among them; inborn British respect for constituted authority still operates, even in the treatment of a horse-thief, an American desperado of this character are well aware of this, and on the lines to ply their trade where there is little danger of being summarily dealt with in the event of capture. Between fifteen years imprisonment and a halfter there is a wide and comfortable margin, of which they are slow to avail themselves. The horse-thief, however, is usually a cool and conscientious criminal, with whom murder is always a contingency not to be looked upon lightly. Whether he shoots or surrenders is merely a matter of whether he or the man with the warrant has the "drop." The arrest of such men by the Mounted Police presents peculiar difficulties. The vast area for their escape is one. It may be known to a certainty that a party of "wanted" half-breeds are in a particular "coodle," and a dozen or so of Mounted Policemen may be despatched to bring them in. The "coodle" may be twenty miles long. It would require a small army to surround it, so as to make escape impossible. Face to face with his man, mounted or on foot, the Mounted Policeman is at peculiar disadvantage, in case of his almost certain resistance. The Policeman is not, nor could he be, empowered to give his prisoner the alternative of submission or being shot; carrying only a carbine and a revolver, he is without any weapon, such as the ordinary policeman is provided with, to discourage resistance. Indian and half-breed law-breakers all over the Northwest apprehend this difficulty perfectly, and it is no small factor in the open contempt for authority which they constantly show. Recent events seem to show that a disaffected element in the Northwest is adopting a "plan of campaign" far more likely to further its ends than open rebellion would be, that of isolated murders, occurring without premonition of any kind, and followed by no train of circumstances that might reasonably be predicted. If this is the definite policy of Gabriel Dumont and his friends, strong measures must be taken at once, or the Northwest will be depopulated more effectually than it would be by half a dozen rebellions. We cannot afford to support a standing army for the protection of the Territories, but we can greatly increase the efficiency of the present force. Meanwhile to expect a thousand Mounted Policemen to enforce the law over an extent of two million square miles, if they must do it in the face of determined, constant, and vindictive opposition, is absurd.—The West.

—Domestic Felicity.—"John, what's that peculiar smell?" "The hog is late and he had just returned from the edge." "That is the income we use in the lodge room, my dear." "If this all you got to the lodge for I don't see why you can't buy a few bottles of it and keep it in the house in case of sickness." He merely remarked that he thought his was increased enough already.—Chicago Tribune.

"Do you know Mr. Duder?" asked one New York girl of another. "I don't know him, but I have met him several times." "Well, you ought to cultivate him." "Why, is he something much?" "I don't know, but he will be in the future, but now is a good cultivation about as much as any man I ever met." Then they smiled and went into each other's eyes and went and several ways.—Merchant Traveler.

About 20,000 sheep-died in 57 at present working in the mines of California. The output of gold and silver is not as large as formerly, and amounts to \$2,000,000 per year. In 1885 California produced gold to the value of \$1,500,000, and last year produced more than half that amount. Though not as large as formerly, the mines have been enjoying from working the farmers of the San Joaquin valley, who complained that the drought upon their farms.—San Francisco Chronicle.



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## Rural Canadian

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BUILDING LUMBER, Etc., Etc. OFFICE AND YARD NEAR C. P. R. STATION QU'APPELLE. Qu'Appelle, May 28, 1886.

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## 24 O'CLOCK.

Canadian Pacific Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME WESTERN DIVISION.

## TIME TABLE!

In Effect June 27th, 1886.

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